

Local News.

U. S. District Court adjourned till Saturday. Henry Andree proposes also to take a new start in the business world.

The Commissioners of printing have fixed the 10th of June for letting the public printing to the lowest bidder.

J. W. Baldwin, colored, passing counterfeit coin, got thirty days in jail in the District Court Wednesday.

Daniel Sullivan was Tuesday selected as receiver of Geo. Merwin, lately adjudged a bankrupt by the United States court, at Jefferson City.—St. Joe Gazette.

A bouncing May flower bloomed into life at Mr. Enos C. Barton's, in the bright May morning of Wednesday. A charming girl, and the proud parents are happy.

Convenient alike to the business centre and the best resident portion of Philadelphia, and conducted as a model first-class hotel, the Colonnade has achieved a deserved and enduring popularity.

In the case of Branson, assignee of Craig and Barr, vs. Steel and Kemper, the trial of which was pending in the U. S. District Court for the past few days, Judson and Motter for plaintiff, and Lay and Woodson for defendant, the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

Dr. Mathews states that our informant in regard to the language he used in commanding the peace at the fight Saturday night was mistaken. He did not provoke the blow he received by opprobrious epithets to the combatants.

Persons in embarrassed circumstances, desirous of winding up their old affairs and beginning the world anew, by taking the benefit of the bankrupt act, would better be hurrying up. Their last chance will soon be gone.

The Gasconade river has been higher this week than for several years. It overflowed its banks and spread out over the valley, reaching to the hill on each side of the bottom. The damage to the farms and the growing crops is very great. The wheat crop on the bottom lands, it is thought, is destroyed.—Marion Courier.

We learn from reliable sources that the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western Railroad Company have bought the old grade from Hannibal to the Audrain line, and that they are making arrangements to build it to Mexico. Surveyors are now at work on the line, and something definite will soon be known.—Mexico Ledger.

Theodore Tilton was a passenger for St. Louis by the noon train Wednesday. He is a middle-aged man, inclined to stoutness; looks like a man who lives well and drinks good claret; hair long and brown, with grey threads, face flushed, with a shade of sadness in his expression. He seemed enveloped in sad reveries as he stood on the platform of the car and looked off into Callaway. and the dark rolling waters of the river.

Billy Wagner's Gray.

Speaking of Billy Wagner's gray chicken, thereby hangs a tale—we beg pardon, we mean a tale, for that celebrated fowl is kept minus a tail and most of his other plumage, by his frequent encounters with ambitious individuals of his own species who deem his conquest within their powers. This gray chicken of Billy's has now a very uncomfortable character to support. He has acquired the reputation of a good fighter—a sort of gallinaceous bully, so to speak—and is compelled to construe the strut of any cock, however humble, into a challenge. Not to put too fine a point on it, he thinks he must fight every rooster that comes within his reach. As a consequence, there are lots of people who would like to see this gray chicken whipped, and he is the victim of all sorts of conspiracies. Every few days we hear of a job put up on him; but so far his prowess has secured his own triumph, and confounded the strategy of his opponents.

He came near being the victim of a deeply-laid scheme last week. Joe. Mayer and Adam Rathel had noticed that a certain cock, confined in the coop of a popular grocer, had "laid out" all his companions in captivity, in a rough and tumble fight, in said coop, and it occurred to them that this fellow was the chap to get away with Billy Wagner's bully. He was a splendid fowl of the Spanish breed, and game to the back bone. They bought him and took him to let him interview, as it were, his future foe. They let him fight just a little, to get his blood up. He pitched into old gray with a vim, and picked the feathers out of him in lively style, and then Joe. and Adam prudently withdrew him. He was a young chicken, and must not stand before the veteran long enough to weaken his confidence in himself. Adam would feed him on raw beef, and fight him just enough to keep him in training, so that when they were sure of victory they would let him loose on old gray for the final combat, and take the conceit completely out of Wagner.

Well, Joe., how is your chicken? inquired an interested party a day or two afterwards. What chicken? asked Joe. Why, the chicken you are training to whip old gray. Oh! said Joe., and he looked very serious. I had him in my back yard and he crowed around there muchly, so muchly that a scrub chicken broke out of a coop, where he was confined, and whipped him nearly to death. You couldn't get him to pick at a mosquito now.

Is Adam still feeding him on raw beef? Have a glass of beer, said Joe. We are looking for another chicken, but you needn't say anything about it. Keep still, and we will find a chicken to whip old gray yet.

We keep still, as requested, and warn the reader to say nothing to Joe. or Adam about Spanish game chickens.

A large stock of hats, trunks, valises and gents furnishing goods, etc. at Jake Goldman's, april 19 w t f.

Spanish Grants.

David A. Harvey and others, app., vs. Fred Reisch and others, resp.

From St. Louis Court of Appeals. Peter E. Bland, for respondent; Glover & Shipley, for appellant.

There are only two questions in this case, one of which was decided by this court in 1838, in the case of McNair vs. Hunt, (5 M. R., 301) and the other based upon the nullity of the grant of Morales in 1802, which seems not to have been suggested in that case, which involved the same title as this, grows out of the construction of the act of Congress of July 4, 1808, which was a special act intended to relinquish the title of the United States to the land now in controversy.

In regard to the first question, concerning the validity of the purchase by Gregorie Sarpy of the title of Reilhe, we are not disposed to review the decision of this court made 40 years ago.

Upon the second point chiefly relied on here, concurring as we do in the conclusion of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, we deem an extended examination of the position of the learned counsel for the plaintiffs unnecessary, and refer to Judge Gantt's opinion for a full statement of the facts and instructions given on them, and the grounds upon which that court reached their determination.

It is insisted in the argument here that the act of Congress of July 4, 1808, is a grant and not a confirmation—because the grant of Morales in 1802 was a nullity, and therefore incapable of confirmation.

It is not necessary in this case to maintain the validity of the Morales grant—but we must be allowed to say that in our opinion its nullity is by no means clear. This grant was made after the treaty of St. Ildefonso, and before the royal order at Barcelona, on the 15th of October, 1802. The treaty was provisional and secret, and until the order promulgated in October, 1802, the Spanish authorities here, upon general principles of international law, would seem not to have been deprived of their previous powers in regard to grants. It is true that in 1806 Congress declared all grants by Spain after the 1st of October, 1800, to be void, and the courts of the United States of course considered the declaration binding, and so decided in Foster, et al. vs. Neilson, 2 Peters, 299, Garcon vs. Lee, 12 Peters, 515, and United States vs. Heynes, 9 Howard, 127. The grants in each of these cases were for large tracts of land east of the Mississippi, and in a district of country, the title of which was disputed until the treaty of Spain of 1819. And if the United States, in the present case, had granted the land now indisputable to anyone else, the declaration act of 1806, would unquestionably have defeated any claim under Spain. But in giving a construction to the act of 1808, passing the United States title to the legal representatives of Camp and Reilhe, it is not so clear that the concession of the Intendant at New Orleans, in 1802, should be regarded as a nullity.

Conceding, however, that Morales had no power after the treaty of St. Ildefonso, (1st of October, 1800,) to grant lands in upper Louisiana, the previous concessions of Trudeau and Survey by Soudard, referred to by Morales and made in 1796-7, undoubtedly constituted a claim upon which the act of 1808 could operate. The object of the act was to relinquish the United States title to the representatives of the original claimants. The distinction between a confirmation to Camp and Reilhe or their legal representatives, and one to the legal representatives of Camp and Reilhe, is not perceived. It was of course known in 1808 that Camp and Reilhe were both dead half a century or more before the act was passed—the relinquishment was therefore made to the legal representatives. That they had no perfect title from Spain or were supposed not to have, may be inferred from the passage of such an act—but the imperfection of the Spanish title, or its entire nullity, would surely not imply that there had been no claim. The act was based on the hypothesis that there was an infirmity in their title from Spain.

The records of their official representative in the department recited a survey by Soudard, on December 6, 1797, for Camp and Reilhe. The grant of Morales recites the concession by Trudeau, and the survey of Soudard, and if useful for no other purpose, was undoubtedly evidence of such concession and survey—since the Governor could have had no information of such grant and survey, except officially. They were necessarily sent to him to procure a perfect title—and his recitals in what he supposed to be a perfect grant, are certainly evidence of a claim sufficient to justify the operation of the act of 1808, as a confirmation.

That defendants are the legal representatives of Reilhe in regard to his title was virtually decided in the case of McNair vs. Hunt.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals is therefore affirmed, with the concurrence of all the Court. W. B. NATION.

Railroad Assessments.

Gen. James Harding, Railroad Commissioner, appeared before the State Board of Equalization, and, in his testimony, stated that the following would be a fair assessment per mile, on railroad beds, superstructures including side tracks, water tanks and station houses of the following roads:

Missouri Pacific.....	\$12,500
St. L., K. C. & N., main line.....	9,500
Moberly Branch, to state line.....	5,000
St. L., I. M. & S.....	10,000
same, Belmont Branch.....	5,000
K. C., St. Joe & C. B.....	8,000
same, Cameron Branch.....	2,500
Chicago & Southwestern.....	7,000
Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	7,800
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	4,250
Lexington & St. Louis.....	3,000
Boonville Branch, Mo. P.....	2,500
Louisiana & Mo. River.....	7,500
Southwest Branch, (Cedar City Branch) Boone County Railroad.....	2,000
St. Louis, Keokuk & N. W.....	2,500
St. Louis & St. Joseph.....	2,500
Burlington & Southwestern.....	3,000

The Story of May-Day.

Alas, children! the world is growing old. Not that dear old Mother Earth begins to show her six thousand (more or less) years, by stiff joints and clumsy movements, by clinging to her winter's rest and her warm coverlet of snow, forgetting to push up the blue-eyed violets in the spring, or neglecting to unpack the fresh green robes of the trees. No, indeed! The blessed mother spins around the sun as gayly as she did in her first year. She rises from her winter sleep fresh and young as ever. Every new violet is as exquisitely tinted, as sweetly scented, as its predecessors of a thousand years ago. Each new maple-leaf opens as delicate and lovely as the first one that ever came out of its tightly packed bud in the spring. Mother Nature never grows old.

But the human race changes in the same way that each one of us does. The race had its childhood when men and women played the games that are now left to you youngsters. We can even see the change in our own day. Some of us—who are not grandmothers, either—can remember when youth of fourteen and fifteen played many games which, nowadays, an unfortunate damsel of six years—ruffled, embroidered, and white gown, with delicate shoes, and hips in the vice-like grasp of a modern sash—feels are altogether too young for her. Well, well! What do you suppose our great-grandchildren will do?

When the Romans came to Britain to live, many hundred years ago, they brought, of course, their own customs and festivals, among which was one in memory of Flora, the Goddess of Flowers. The heathen—our ancestors, you know—adopted them with delight, being in the childhood of their race. They became very popular; and when, some years later, a good priest, Gregory, came from Rome also) to convert the natives, he wisely took advantage of their fondness for festivals, and not trying to suppress them, he simply altered them from heathen feasts to Christian games, by substituting the names of saints and martyrs for heathen gods and goddesses. Thus the Floralia became May-day celebration, and lost none of its popularity by the change. On the contrary, it was carried on all over England for ages, till its origin would have been lost but for a few pains-taking old writers, who "made notes" or everything.

The Floralia we care nothing for, but the May-day games have lasted nearly to our day, and some relics of it still survive in our young country. When you crown a May queen, or go with a May party, you are simply following a custom that the Romans began, and that our remote ancestors in England carried to such lengths, that not only ordinary people, but lords and ladies, and even king and queen, laid aside their state and went "a-Maying" early in the morning, to wash their faces in May dew, and bring home fresh boughs and flowers to deck the May-pole, which reared its flowery crown in every village.—Olive Thorne, St. Nicholas for May.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A Move in the Right Direction.

We have not the time to present this morning a full report of the proceedings of the school board last night. But the following resolution, offered by Tennie Mathews and adopted by the board, is important, and will be hailed with gratification by our tax-paying readers. It will be readily understood to be the object of the mover of the resolution, Mr. Mathews, to obtain the necessary data for intelligent action in the matter of managing the finances of the school district—including the compromising and funding of the bonds of the district.

It has been three years since the public has had a full and explicit report on the matters named in the resolution. Mr. Henry Nitchy was then secretary of the board.

It will take time, no doubt to get at some of items sought by the resolution. But Mr. Binder, the present secretary, will at once apply himself, and the officers who can, Collector, County Clerk, Treasurer, etc., should respond to his inquiries, as they no doubt will, fully and explicitly. Let us know where we stand. Following is Mr. Mathews resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to report to the Board at the next regular meeting the total bonded indebtedness of the school district; at what time the bonds fall due; the rate of interest paid and whether the same is payable annually or semi-annually; the gross amount of interest paid since the debt was contracted, and whether the bonds were sold at par or not; by whom the bonds are now held and where the interest is payable; what is the income of the public schools in this district, from what sources derived, and the present rate of taxation for school purposes; the salary paid to each teacher, and the gross amount paid teachers during the present term of schools; the salary paid janitor and annual incidental expenses.

Hon. Frank Hereford—Senator from West Virginia.

Do any of our old citizens recollect a young man of small stature, and delicate in frame, neat and plain in attire, but with all the manner and bearing of a well-bred gentleman, who used to live in and near Boonville, about twenty-five years ago, engaged in teaching school. This young man was the son of a gentleman in reduced circumstances, who had moved from Virginia to Missouri, with a large family, and who was manfully struggling to maintain his family. The father had married a sister of the Hon. H. S. Foote, now of Tennessee. The young man teaching school, was his oldest son—who subsequently moved to California, went to Congress from that State, afterwards came back to West Virginia, which he now represents with distinguished ability in the Senate of the United States. His name is Frank Hereford. Young men take heart from this distinguished example.—Boonville Advertiser.

COLD LEAD.

A Deliberate Murder in Saline County—The Murderer in Jail.

There are several conflicting reports concerning the murder committed near Marshall on Sunday night last.

From the latest, which we get from a gentleman who arrived this morning from Brownsville, it seems that one John Flynn, who recently arrived in Marshall, for the purpose of starting a saloon, was refused a license by the town authorities. Bent upon establishing a grog shop, he selected Weedon Springs, about five miles north of the town on the line of the new railroad, where some two or three hundred hands are at work.

Trouble was predicted, and on last Sunday evening about eight or nine o'clock, young Wright, a son of old Adam Wright, a well to do farmer, and a man named Kellum, both living in the neighborhood, were there on a regular tear. A young man named Sullivan was standing peaceably and quietly in the bar room when Wright and Kellum walked in and began a quarrel with the proprietor, Flynn, about the drinks. Young Sullivan remarked that "If I were you, I wouldn't quarrel about that." Kellum immediately drew his pistol and without further provocation shot Sullivan dead in his tracks.

The proprietor of the shebang packed his traps in a wagon, at once, and took the road to Brownsville. He was followed by the sheriff, however, brought back and placed in jail. Wright was arrested as an accomplice, and Monday morning about 11 o'clock, Kellum, the murderer, was found asleep and drunk in a hazy thicket, a half mile from the scene of the tragedy.

Sullivan was a young man of exemplary habits, was not addicted to drink and had no part in the difficulty, except to be the victim of a drunken, murderous brute. His family, we learn, live near or at Mexico.

There is great excitement in Marshall, but we have no fear of a resort to mob law. There is strong feeling also against Flynn, who was selling liquor in violation of the law. He will no doubt, be severely dealt with. These are the facts in the matter, obtained from a reliable source.—Bazoo.

Billy Wagner's Gray.

Still another plot against Billy Wagner's gray chicken, and this time it was a formidable combination—formidable for several reasons. In the first place the gray chicken is in a condition of usedupativeness. He had a severe fight on Monday—no mere stage combat, with two up and three down until the audience ceased applauding—but a regular give and take set-to with a scientific opponent. Snyder's chicken was a foeman worthy of his steel, and though victorious, Wagner's gray was like the winner of a prize fight who receives the stake money and sends for a doctor.

And then the plot was again formidable because of the splendid physique of the new champion. He was a magnificent bird. He had the proportions of a Shanghai, and the suppleness of a Bantam, with spurs something less than half a yard long.

It was Paul Greenwood and Theodore Schultz who did it. Paul was buying some chickens, and seeing this splendid rooster in Schultz's coop, it occurred to both simultaneously that it would be an excellent joke to take this stalwart bird over to Wagner's, and let him knock the half-dead gray's head off. To think was to act, and over they went. As usual, the gray was prompt to resent the presence of a stranger fowl within his bailiwick, and he walked into his gigantic opponent with the celerity of a novice. The result is soon told. The invader was very quickly minus an eye, and sought a convenient place to conceal his head. In other words he threw up the sponge, and Greenwood and Schultz bore him off a sadder, but let us hope, a wiser chicken.

Better let that gray chicken alone, boys! He doesn't glitter much, but there appears to be some gold in him. Don't bring a fresh antagonist against him every day, at any rate. In the words of Mrs. Moulton, "Give the old chicken a chance."

Railroad Valuation.

At the meeting of the State Board of Equalization, Wednesday, the valuation of the roadbeds of the various railroads of the State were fixed as follows:

Missouri Pacific.....	\$10,500
K. C., St. Jo. & C. B.....	7,500
M. K. & T.....	7,500
St. L., K. C. & N.....	8,000
St. L., I. M. & S. W., main line.....	8,000
" " " Belmont branch.....	5,000
" " " Cairo branch.....	3,000
" " " Potosi branch.....	2,000
Han. & St. Joe.....	7,500
Chicago & Southwestern.....	5,500
St. Louis & St. Joseph.....	3,500
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	4,250

Vest Goes to Kansas City.

Col. George G. Vest, who was in the city few days ago, has finally concluded to locate here permanently, and has made arrangements to remove his family here within the next ten days. Col. Vest's reputation is co-extensive with the State, and it is needless to say that the Times welcomes him warmly to a residence in our midst. Had he located here ten years ago instead of at Sedalia, he would have been in the United States Senate ere this—and he may yet. Kansas City is not only becoming a commercial but also a political center, and with its growing importance a resident United States Senator would not be a bad thing to have.—Kansas City Times.

We are informed, not officially, that Tennie Mathews, the editor of the Tribune, leaves to-night for Kansas, to be absent a week or two. It is an open secret that he takes the direct route to Abilene. This, coupled with the fact that a free pass to the editorial jamboree at Springfield on the 21st is good for two, is suspicious to say the least. Our citizens are justifiably a little curious to see an "angel" that has been so extensively advertised, and a few days of ragged edged suspense will settle the matter.

At this season of the year all who are disposed to biliousness should heed the first warning symptoms, for delay is very liable to lead to either intermittent or bilious fever, or the more distinct form of malaria, Chills and Fever. If the liver is kept in a healthy condition it is impossible for malaria in any form to fasten itself upon the system. It is much easier to avoid such serious and tenacious diseases than to get rid of them after they have developed.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are the most effective regulators of the liver. There is no other remedy so decisive in its action and at the same time so harmless. A single dose will relieve headache in one or two hours, and may prevent a serious fit of sickness. Or, if the case has progressed until fever, nausea, loss of appetite, constipation &c., have compelled the patient to stop for repairs, a course of treatment as prescribed in the directions accompanying each box of Mandrake Pills will soon restore the liver, stomach and bowels to their proper action.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic cures debility, "spring fever" and indigestion. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup cures coughs, and colds and expels disease and impurities from the lungs. These three preparations, used as directed, are the STANDARD REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. Prepared by Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, cor. Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

TUESDAY, April 20.

James R. Vinyard, et al., app., vs. James A. Matney, resp.
Fred Henshaw, resp., vs. Edward Dutton, app.

Myratt Mobley, et al., resp., vs. Abram Nave, et al., app.

John Donovan, trustee, etc., resp., vs. Wm. Dunning, app.

Thomas B. Hale, resp., vs. John S. VanDeveer, app.

S. L. Brown, adm'r, etc., d. e., vs. T. J. Weatherby, et al., p. e.

Wm. Branscomb, adm'r, etc., d. e., vs. Edwin Austin, p. e.

Joseph W. McClurg, app., vs. Eliza A. Turley, resp.

J. H. Priestley, et al., resp., vs. Charles F. Johnson, app.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continued: State, resp., vs. Armstead Stratton, app.

Fifteen days additional for defendant to file brief in Armstrong, p. e., vs. Hedrick, d. e., from Pike county.
Adjourned.

Horrible Accident.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock a frightful accident occurred at Carrollton station, by which a young man named Faucet, a brakeman, met a horrible death. The freight train on which the young man was employed was switching. The conductor had gone into the station house to attend to some business. Having finished his business, the conductor stepped out upon the platform. The train was coming up on the main track and he noticed the wheels of one of the cars were locked. The brakeman's lantern was on top of the car, but its owner was nowhere to be seen. The conductor climbed on top of the car and found the brakes firmly set, but could see or hear nothing of the brakeman. He feared something was wrong, and on going back some little distance discovered the mangled body of the unfortunate young man lying across the track. The body was severed almost in twain from the left thigh to the right shoulder and otherwise badly mangled and crushed. He was quite dead. How the accident happened is not known, as no one saw the unfortunate occurrence. But it is probable he was on top of the cars and was about to take off the brake when he made a misstep and fell under the wheels. Twelve cars are supposed to have passed over him. The mangled remains were placed in a coffin and next morning were sent to Kansas City, near which place the unfortunate young man had made his home.—Carrollton Journal.

The University Law School.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court a Board of Examiners for the law department of the State University:

Hon. Thomas T. Gantt, St. Louis; Hon. Samuel L. Sawyer, Kansas City; John C. Gage, Esq., Kansas City; Col. L. H. Waters, U. S. District Attorney, Jefferson City; Hon. J. L. Smith, Attorney General, Jefferson City; Hon. Thomas L. Anderson, Palmyra; Col. Charles W. Thrasher, Springfield; Hon. J. F. Phillips, Sedalia; Hon. Robert D. Ray, Carrollton; Hon. John A. Hockaday, Fulton; James Ellison, Esq., Kirksville; Shannon Douglass, Esq., Columbia.

To Neutralize Offensiveness

In many forms we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, sprits, or catarrh, is neutralized by SOZODONT. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentifrice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed.

Spalding's Glue mends everything.

CLIFFORD'S FEBRIFUGE.—Unfailing, infallible cure for all diseases originating in biliary derangements, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. No preparation known possesses an eradicating power over this class of diseases at all comparable to Clifford's Febrifuge. It is the ne plus ultra of *Ague remedia*. Sure and safe in its action, its great power in neutralizing malarious influences is only equalled by its harmless action on the body. No disagreeable after effects from this remedy.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Prop'r.

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